



## AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

## Soil Tests.

The need of experiment to test the quality and capability of the soil is now conceded by every thinking, practical farmer.

The different crops have varied wants, and their adaptation to supply themselves with what is requisite to their growth is not alike.

Some crops assimilate their food more readily than others; in others the time of growing to maturity is short, and they must have what food they need within that time; while those of larger and slower growth require more time.

These are all important points, and the following plan to test the wants of the crop and the capability of the soil is suggested. Take an acre of land

and lay it out in ten parallel strips, which would

be about 200 feet long and twenty feet wide,

with the fertilizer on each strip different, and one

without any fertilizer. Of the fertilized strips

one should have ammonia, in some form, another phosphoric acid, another potash,

phosphoric acid and potash; another with am-

monia and phosphoric acid; another with phos-

phoric acid and potash; another with ammonia and potash.

Across these strips thus fertilized

soil or plant in widths of fifteen feet, more or less,

as to the number of crops desired to be tried;

it is well to have the first row in grass, the second

in clover, the third and fourth in grains, the fifth

in flax; this leaves five rows for the various

heds, corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, beans and

others which will be tried as location, climate

and temperature differ. It will of course be

understood that spaces must be kept between the

different squares, that the roots do not run into

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heds, corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, beans and

water. This may be a trouble; it is only a little one; and when done regularly and provided for it is no trouble at all. It is a good idea to mix a few pounds of loam with the manure, and the manure will pay for the milk. For I steeped malt sprouts and bran in a barrel and made them thin, stop up the hole, and the cut foam was settled, and in making two pounds of cheese in the morning for each cow. Two pounds of bran given in a warm stall will do as much good as four pounds given in a cold stall. The whey will be better fed than if it is given dry. For making milk, the quantity needs to be stimulated and the quality, and the milk dairymen can do this perfectly well.

I want to get the most money out of his milk. For I have found that to sell milk with 15 per cent. of cream on it puts no money into the pocket, although it is as good as possible. So that is the way to get cheap milk one must increase the quantity as much as possible and disregard quality as long as it is passably good. But with the taste of the feed, it is hard to stand by the testometer. —Henry Stewart, in *Rural New Yorker*.

## Worn-Out Pastures.

Several reasons are the cause of worn-out pastures; overstocking and allowing cattle and horses to grub too late in the fall; also want of more grass seed of a mixed variety; also the presence of weeds and useless shrubbery. In seedling pastures put in orchard grass and western clover with other grasses. The grass may be worn out and the soil eroded, so that the movement of the soil, and the root system of the grass, and the soil slides down and makes a smooth surface on what was at first the upper end, turning the hoop a few times will warm both ends of the soil and then when you turn it again, the soil will permanently remain and remain firm when taken from the hoop. To succeed well in making cheese without pressing, the curd should be only just about large enough to cover the whey when it is turned over.

The white and bitter weeds, if they are not

well controlled, will quickly drain and salt

the soil, and will not let the grass grow.

In making cheese, the whey should be

boiled, and the whey should be



Boston Weekly Globe.  
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

## A NEW OFFER.

In the seventh column a new offer of fourteen months to each single subscriber, sent by himself or through a postmaster or agent, is announced. This is done in compliance with the request of many patrons, who believe that they can secure many single subscribers during the summer months with so favorable terms. As the offer now stands, every subscriber, whether his name is sent singly or in a club, will receive THE GLOBE fourteen months, and every postmaster and agent will be allowed the usual commission. Subscribe for fourteen months, if possible; otherwise subscribe until January, 1884, for only forty cents.

## HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1 00; six copies for only \$5 00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if most convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full.

Every notice to discontinue should give the town and State to which the paper is being sent.

All copies lost in the mail will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."

Sample copies are free.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 30 cts. per line. About 8 words average a line. Editorial Notices 50 cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts: 5 per cent on \$100; 10 on \$200.

The public is sick of monopolies, and monopolists had better take the hint conveyed to them by the expressions of sympathy heard on every side for the telegraphers.

The civil actions which are now to be brought against the star routers will probably drag along for a year or more, thus making one of the longest "to-be-continued-in-our-next" stories on record.

Ireland has one good paying industry left—mackerel fishing. It is largely in the hands of Englishmen, but the number of boats controlled by Irishmen has increased from 133 to 263 in seven years.

The sooner the demands of the striking telegraphers are acceded to, the better it will be for the business interests of the country. The simple fact that the operators have sufficient funds to remain idle for an indefinite period should speedily end the controversy.

We are informed that Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Colonel HENRY LEE and several other leading Bostonians met in an office on State street on Friday and decided that Congressman ROBINSON must be the Republican nominee for governor this fall. It was emphatically asserted at the meeting that if the subject was presented to him as "a matter of duty" he would accept the nomination.

The £100,000,000 which the JENNINGS family in this country firmly believe is to be handed to them by the Bank of England is still in the vaults of that institution, and so far as anybody knows is liable to remain there. The JENNINGS may have a better claim than is usual in such cases, but a majority of the thousands of Americans who expect an inheritance from English ancestors had better employ what money they have to amassing a competence for themselves on this side the Atlantic instead of enriching foreign agents.

Anybody who is put to inconvenience and loss by the failure of the Western Union to transmit messages can get redress from the courts. The obligation of telegraph companies to receive and transmit messages is fixed by statute, and the penalty for every neglect or refusal to do so is \$100 "to be recovered with costs of suit in the name and for the benefit of the person desiring to send such despatch." In the case of railroads it has been decided that the existence of a strike arising out of a controversy about wages is no excuse for failure of companies to perform their functions. The same rule applies to telegraph companies, and it is the business and duty of such to have a sufficient number of operatives, at whatever cost.

The strike of the 10,000 cigar-makers in New York has a peculiar feature, as it is as much a strike of the employers as of the workmen. Two unions were represented among the workmen, between which there was rivalry, and the members of one finally refused to work for anybody who should employ members of the other. Thereupon the employers struck against dictation, and locked out the whole body. And the employers were right. But if the union members learn thereby to be less narrow, and to confine both their organizations and their demands within proper limits, the occurrence will be of great benefit to them. The trade union must learn the difference between protecting its own rights and attacking the rights of others before it will be of full benefit to the workingman.

The Courier gives some account, from an English journalist visiting this city, as to the method of the English government in exporting paupers. The wretched men and women are taken from the almshouses and put out to work long enough to avoid a violation of treaty obligations, a continual movement being kept up from the almshouses through the workhouses to the emigrant ships. This makes the case infinitely worse than it appeared before, and coming from an English source it cannot be doubted. The same gentleman gives it as his opinion that England wants to depopulate Ireland in order to use it for a grazing ground so as to be less dependent upon the United States for beef and kindred supplies. The English journals that have so warmly defended the assisted-emigration plan and declared that nothing less than a "clearance of districts" would benefit Ireland also declared that the country is not fitted for agriculture, and that its only proper use is for grazing purposes—a fact that adds much color to the gentleman's opinion.

A New York policeman, HUNT by name, ought to have a pension when he retires and a monument when dead. Being attacked by a burglar whom he had surprised, HUNT drew his revolver, but discovering that he was as strong as his assailant he put the pistol back into his pocket and knocked the burglar out with his fists. Such discretion is too rarely displayed by policemen, some of whom are more likely to reverse the conditions and shoot without excuse or provocation. And this leads us to ask for information concerning Patrolman GLEASON of this city, who recently shot a small boy for stealing a milk can. The authorities are and have been singularly silent in this case. Perhaps Patrolman GLEASON's name has been presented or is to be presented to the grand jury, coupled with a charge of

murderous assault. Perhaps the police commissioners have done or intend to do their duty in the matter and investigate the case, with a view to discharging GLEASON from the force if guilty. The public is somewhat interested in the matter, and solicitous to know whether it is any part of a policeman's lawful duty to shoot anybody who refuses to halt at his order. The small boys would like to know if policemen are given pistols for use against them.

## A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Talk about governmental control of all or a portion of the telegraph lines already begins to be heard as one of the first results of the strike. And as the strike continues, it is probable that there will be heard more and more discussion of the question. It is no new subject, and, though it has several times been touched upon in Congress, does not seem to be very favorably received either there or in the country at large. A bill was introduced into the House last winter, by Mr. ANDERSON of Kansas, to create a postal telegraph line to compete with private lines, but it got no farther than a mere introduction. Senator EDMUNDS is a warm supporter of the idea of governmental control of competing lines, warmly defended it in the Senate last winter, and declared his intention of introducing a bill to that effect during the coming session. The strike, however it may end, will greatly increase interest in the question, and it will probably receive early attention after the meeting of Congress.

There are arguments on both sides of the question. Governmental control of telegraph lines, whether bought from the companies or built by the government, would make rates much cheaper than the companies give. The experience of England is brought up here, and it is shown that charges formerly at the rate of a shilling for twenty words were reduced after government assumed control of the lines to one hundred words for a shilling. It is said that taking this business out of the hands of the companies would diminish by so much the power of wealthy corporations over the people, and that it would ensure prompt, cheap and efficient electric service. It is further said that telegraphic communication is as much the proper care of government as communication by post offices and post roads. Mr. EDMUNDS declared last winter that, with all the advance that has been made in the use of the forces of nature, the telegraph is as appropriate a part of the postal system as the locomotive is of the old post horse.

Mr. EDMUND'S argument is that he can never in an open fight hope to secure the nomination of the Republican party for the presidency. A man of his vigor and combative ness, and with a few big holes in his political armor, can never hope to secure the nomination of his party in an active canvass, and active it must be if he is in the lead. If MR. EDMUND'S is wise he will hereafter run as "a dark horse." The last two national Republican conventions afford ample illustration of this course, and MR. EDMUND'S should heed the lessons of history. When he ran against MR. BRISTOW MR. HAYES was the dark horse who took the nomination. We mean the man of whom BON INGERSOLL said that he was "the only one who ever went in by one majority and came out unanimously." At the last national Republican convention GENERAL GARFIELD was the dark horse, and the fighting candidates were defeated.

MR. EDMUND'S must see by those two campaigns and scores of others in our political history that he can never secure a majority of Republican delegates in a fighting canvas. As a dark horse he may have a chance, with some matchless orator like INGERSOLL, to spring his name at the right moment, and relieve the convention from some bitter and apparently hopeless deadlock.

It may seem a slim chance, but it is plainly the only one MR. EDMUND'S has left.

## THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The anticipated strike came off at noon Thursday on schedule time, and nearly all the operators in the country promptly left their instruments and filed out in an orderly manner. The chief interest naturally centered in the Western Union Telegraph Company, because it employed the largest number of operators, and the other companies would have been obliged to follow suit in any action it might take.

There is no question on which side public sentiment is in this matter. It is clearly with the operators. And this is so patent to everybody that even the Daily Advertiser has had to change its position from the remarkably arrogant and stupid ground which it took the other day.

The case of the operators has been very clearly and forcibly stated, and the strain which has been made to force dividends upon eighty millions of capital, a large proportion of which is watered stock, leads all fair-minded men to believe that they are too good for the little ones nor too nice for God's sunshine.

It is believed that during the rest of July the region and New England will get the severest thunder storms.

The national conventions next year are pretty

able, as usual, to break all the presidential scales which politicians are now making.

New Orleans has raised nearly enough money for its cotton centennial exposition next year, and a fine exhibit is predicted.

The manner in which Barnum first introduced Tom Thumb was ingenious. The showman had a large pocket made in his coat, and at a certain hour every day Tom would get into it. Then Barnum would enter the museum halls and mingle with the crowd. People would press about him soon and ask where Tom Thumb was. Barnum would pretend to be astonished and inquire: "Why isn't he here?" Then he would call out: "General! general! where are you?" Tom would instantly pop his head out of the pocket and shout: "Here I am, Mr. Barnum!"

Ex-Senator TABOR is losing money rapidly, and the prediction is made that in five years he will be as poor as he was when he went across the plains in a wagon.

Rev. W. H. Murray is going to turn lawyer.

The coolest exhibition of a burglar's persistence yet reported was that of a thief who was bound to enter and rob a Harlem residence notwithstanding the personal efforts of its tenant to prevent him.

New York Telegram: The Massachusetts legislators find it difficult to help Governor Butler in his reformatory measures, but they easily voted to increase their own pay. Practical New Englanders!

A London editor has discovered that Yankee girls "look you straight and seriously in the face" and are self-possessed without being unnatural or precious. It is possible that the girl who made this impression upon him is also "serenely" figuring.

It is a notorious fact that MR. JAY GORDON is the Western Union, and as we showed on Wednesday the emergency offered him one of the greatest opportunities of his life. The skilled labor of several thousand operators is one of the greatest factors in the greatest money-making machine which he now owns. If we remember correctly the Western Union stock was the biggest plum in the box of choice securities which he exhibited some time ago. A man with untold millions who can waste \$100,000 a year on a yacht without feeling it, and whose greatest investment depends largely on the work of several thousand skilled men, should come forward and have met those men in a broad and generous manner. If the demands made seemed to him excessive, it would have been easy to have shown a willingness to do something. He might at least have proposed arbitration or taken some action which would have paved the way for an amicable settlement in a spirit of mutual concession. A few conciliatory sentences from him, forewarning the movement in charge, that the Western Union manifested a desire for delay to prepare against a strike, appears to be a point well taken.

What they demanded was a uniform increase of 15 per cent. on salaries now paid; that eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work, and seven hours a regular night's work; the total abolition of Sunday work as compulsory unless compensated as extra service, twice as much as a secular day; women to be paid the same price as men; the lowest salary of a lineman to be \$65 per month, and railroad operators \$50 per month, the latter to receive an increase of \$10 a month on the amount at present allowed.

Of course there are two sides to the question, and there is some force in the arguments of General ECKER. Still the claim of the committee having the movement in charge, that the Western Union manifested a desire for delay to prepare against a strike, appears to be a point well taken.

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This is not an ordinary strike, because a telegraph company gets its franchises from the people and ought to be held to strict account if it is not wise and humane in the administration of the powers conferred upon it. Here on one side of the case are corporations, headed by one with a capital of \$80,000,000, with some of the richest men in the country in its directory—men of vast possessions and vast powers. On the other are some thousands of operators, whose only strength lies in their skill and their power of organization. And in this unequal case capital should be willing to make concessions which will solve the problem.

The men who have left their instruments are intelligent and discreet and will commit no acts of violence. They rest their case on the inherent and transparent justice of their cause. The people are with them, and are willing to be temporarily discomfited if the dignity and worth of labor are fairly and properly recognized in this emergency.

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## TWO REPORTS.

### The Management of Tewksbury Almshouse Considered.

### Views of the Majority and Minority of the Committee.

### The Former Considers Captain Marsh Honest.

### Horrors of the Institution Dealt With by the Latter.

### Several Radical Changes in the System Proposed.

The investigation made pursuant to this order, comprising sixty-five hearings and extending over a period of three and one-half months, has been extraordinary in some of its features, and therefore the committee feel justified in going freely into details.

At the time the order was adopted the committee had upon their docket an unusual amount of business of the ordinary character referred to them by the Legislature, including thirty other matters necessitating visits to all the public charitable institutions of the State, and it was thought advisable substantially to finish that business before proceeding with the matter of the investigation.

Various matters contained in the inaugural address of His Excellency the Governor, relating to important changes in our charitable institutions, fully occupied the attention of the committee till about the middle of March, when they were ready to give their time wholly to the investigation, as it began to appear that it was delayed upon.

Any intimation that the committee did not begin their work as soon as they could and should does them great injustice.

On the 16th day of March, the committee saw the end of their other business and voted to begin the investigation on Thursday, March 22, and to give public notice to that effect.

Prior to that time, and prior to the adoption of the order for an investigation, the committee had visited the State almshouse at Tewksbury and made the ordinary inspection of that institution. Certain members of the committee went to Tewksbury afterwards, and reached the almshouse in a satisfactory condition, and were of the opinion that especially since the organization of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity in 1879, and under the present system of inspection and supervision, the management of the institution has been creditable to all concerned. We speak now in general terms.

In view of the charges of His Excellency to the Legislature, and the facts relating to the sale of dead bodies as merchandise, special inquiry was made of the superintendent in relation thereto, and the bonds required by law before any can be issued were demanded.

We wish to do as explicitly as language will permit that the committee expressed any wish whatever that the Governor should take part in the investigation. To discuss his mind on that subject the committee did not call upon him.

The bond, in the case is less than 22.

#### Charge of Mismanagement

The committee admitted evidence of any alleged act of neglect, abuse, cruelty, malfeasance, or misfeasance, on the part of anybody connected with the management of the State almshouse, from the members of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity down through the trustees and all the superintendents.

The first hint of his committee's judgment was this: "Have there not been scandals, public and well known, for years in that institution?"

The committee, however, always agreed in their investigation of this kind, and found that most of these scandals, after investigation, were found to be groundless, and where abuses were found they were corrected at once.

III. The committee's conclusion was: "Was it not charged, and never denied, that for years of the infant born or sent to that institution more than 50 per cent. of the appropriations, the report says:

We dispose of the latter, so far as it touches this institution, now, by stating that the appropriation for the Tewksbury almshouse last year was \$39,000, and of this \$20,000 went for salaries of officers and wages of attendants and nurses. The balance, in the case is less than 22.

Under the general heading:

Should be Given by the Corporation itself, and not by individual physicians. The Governor called for burial permits (page 401), and claimed that the overseers of the poor of Tewksbury were to be consulted as to burials (page 1255), but this claim was abandoned at the trial.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carver. These good people came to Tewksbury a young boy, found on the streets of Boston, and were received into medical school for dissection. This spirit, if not the letter, of the law was kept. This is truly a remarkable showing. This charge against the medical school is clear.

Concerning furred skins the report finds that it would be absurd to suggest that the management at Tewksbury should be held liable. There is no record whatever for the charge that the remains of the dead had been buried in the earth.

As to the former charge that the work had been done secretly we find that to be his highest merit. That the law requires, and that has been done most effectively. It would be an outrage upon justice to reverse this.

The State has no record of those infant children, except of their birth and death, as the law demands. We recommend that hereafter the trustees require of the officers to keep the names of persons who died, unless we have evidence to the contrary, and that the law be amended to that effect.

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## TWO REPORTS.

Continued from the Fifth Page.

these have had. For the greater part of three months these books have been at the State House under examination by his excellency and his committee.

It appeared that the journal had not been kept up later than to October 1, 1882, and that the ledger had not been posted to a date later than November 1, 1882.

The excuse offered for this is not satisfactory. If any such books at all are to be kept they should be kept up to date substantially. Of the main books at the almshouse, with these exceptions, not much need be said.

After these opinions we need say nothing more on the general books. We pass to the ledger cash-book. This purports to be the account of money brought into the institution. When an inmate arrives at the almshouse the practice has been to take any money he may have, keep an account of it, return any balance to the inmate when discharged.

**In Case of Death or Absconding.**

to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. It makes would sometimes have money sent to them while at the almshouse, and while there they would from time to time draw out small sums. We find their account to have been kept in a manner lacking in precision of method and in excess of veracity.

We require that the warden board shall early provide a better system of accounting for these small amounts of varying value.

It is evident that if any accusation were contemplated the only opportunity where complaints would not be likely immediately to follow would be in the case of an absconding or an absence.

It is noticeable that the cases of discharge are as numerous as those of death.

In the cases of discharge, when the person credits did not exceed there are over one-half in which the explanation appears sufficient. In one case \$1 more than was due was returned to the treasury of the State. In about ten cases an explanation was given, and in the remaining cases the explanation itself furnishes the sole cause for suspicion, unsupported by undoubted evidence.

In the estimates of expenses there is \$1,000 being an erosion in the ten column. Mr. Babcock, the State assayer (p. 25),

**By the Application of Acid.**

to this entry, brought out the figure 6.

In the case of Elyse Looke the historian's book credits her with \$15. In the cash-book the entry is \$5.73, with an erosion in the ten column, which Mr. Babcock (p. 91) said, with some probability, was "explained" by the fact that she had been effected by acid. In this case also Mr. Babcock, by applying acid, made the one in the tens column plain visible. These cases are unexplained, so far as I can learn.

Captain Thomas J. Marsh.—After the most searching examination into his management of a great State institution for twenty-five years we do not find that Captain Marsh has done any single instance from the strict line of integrity.

He was held nearly 60,000 of the most unfortunate of his fellow creatures, and not one of them, except Cornelius H. O'Brien, who was refused a pair of shoes. He has disbursed \$2,000,000 of the money of the Commonwealth in the record of his purchases and savings public and private, has been held up to public gaze, and

**No Shadow of Corruption Has Been Found.**

He has grown old in the service of the State, and can now retire in his old age with the consciousness of a most arduous duty well done. He must indeed be a remarkable man to have dealt so successfully with such a difficult position as that of the management of the Tewksbury almshouse.

His Excellency the Governor, who made the charges and conducted the prosecution, and, above all, just to the Commonwealth whose servants we are,

nothing else than the most liberal and generous treatment of their law defenders. We pronounce

**The Main Charges of His Excellency**

the Governor groundless and untrue.

The delivery of dead bodies under the law was under the control of the trustees and superintendent, and any irregularity should have been remedied by them without publicity, if proof thereof had been furnished, and had not been posted to a date later than November 1, 1882.

The excuse offered for this is not satisfactory. If any such books at all are to be kept they should be kept up to date substantially. Of the main books at the almshouse, with these exceptions, not much need be said.

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**Onward and Upward.**

Friends of deceased were given other dead bodies, which they took away, supposing they had the remains of their relative. See the case of Martin (p. 200).

A witness, testifying to the tanning of human skin (Rec. 437), said he brought it from Harvard, and he said it came from Tewksbury. "I object," said he, "that it is not true that the horses at the almshouse was case and making a noise and I was called down there; and I went to the dead-house and saw the dead horses that they set them upon, and they were standing up on the end in another part of the building; it occurred to me that these people had no right to do this." (Rec. 438.)

The witness was told by Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., when he (Charles H. Dudley) caught Marsh loading dead bodies at midnight, "Keep still; don't say anything about it; we are taking care of these critters." (Rec. 76.)

The remains after being buried at request of friends were

**Exhumed and Dissected.**

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